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BLOC DISSIDENTS DECLARATION ON HUNGARIAN REVOLT

AU201233 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Fritz Wendel report]

[Text] Yesterday 118 members of peace and opposition groups from Hungary, Poland, the CSSR, and the GDR published a so-called joint declaration from Eastern Europe. The occasion for this unprecedented action of dissidents from four Warsaw Pact states is the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian revolution on 23 October 1956. The complete text of the declaration reads as follows:

On the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian revolution we want to call on our friends all over the world to join us in remembering this event. On this occasion we want to jointly affirm our determination to work in our countries for political democracy and for a pluralism that is founded on the principles of self-determination, for peacefully coming to grips with the division of Europe and for a democratic federation on this continent, which is to include the rights of all minorities. We stress our mutual support in the struggle for a better, more dignified, and freer life in our countries and all over the world. Here, the experiences of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 are a lasting legacy and a source of inspiration for us.

Budapest, Prague, Warsaw, East Berlin -- October 1986

Among the 118 signatures are those of such prominent dissidents as Jiri Hajek, Waclav Havel, Jazek Kuron, and Adam Michnik.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER VORONIN VIEWS ON CEMA MEETING

LD172342 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The 21st session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in material and technical supplies has ended.

In the afternoon a news conference was given by Lev Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Minister Jerzy Wozniak in the palace of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Replying to questions regarding the state of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of materials management, Deputy Premier Voronin said:

[Begin Voronin recording in Russian, with superimposed Polish translation] Our cooperation is assuming new forms. It is moving toward specific and efficient work by the basic units, enterprises and associations. The results of joint work of direct links between these elements will be expressed in increased labor productivity, increased output and, most importantly, in the development of products with a higher technical level. [end recording]

Following the news conference a document-signing ceremony took place. The accords signed deal with cooperation in utilization of secondary raw materials, including joint work to create the technical base for the reprocessing of waste materials and the mechanization of processes already in use.

JOURNALISTS EXAMINE PRESS ROLE AT IOJ CONGRESS

AU212002 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 21 (BTA) -- The journalists' role in the struggle for the strengthening of peace continued to be the centre of discussions today at the 10th congress of the International Organizaton of Journalists [IOJ].

Dwelling on the responsibilities and the tasks of the press and the other mass communication media today, questions which were also discussed with particular poignancy in the organisation's report, the speakers urged for greater efficiency of their professional and political work in support of the struggle for peace, against the nuclear war threat and outer space militarisation.

The journalists are on the forefront of the struggle for peace, stressed Mr Viktor Afanasyev, chairman of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists. We have come here, he said, from states of different social systems, we hold different ideological and political views but on the question of peace and war, we are all on the side of peace. Telling about the active international contacts maintained by Soviet journalists, Mr Viktor Afanasyev said they believe the exchange of views and the joint discussion of the burning problems facing journalists in different countries help build confidence among the nations and promotes peaceful coexistence.

Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, called on the journalists to disseminate the truth about the alarming world we are living in.

Part of the statements drew attention to the harsh conditions in which journalists in different parts of the world discharge their professional duties. Mr Saad Kassim Hamudi, [spelling as received] president of the Federation of Arab Journalists, announced that over the last few years, 120 Arab journalists have died while doing their professional duty.

Ms Mia Doornaert, president of the International Federation of Journalists, spoke about the repressions against journalists in Chile, in certain Middle East countries and in the Republic of South Africa, about the risk they run in the responsible performane of their obligations.

How to establish a new, fairer world information and communcation order, how can journalists help peace and progress in the world? The participants in the I.O.J. congress sought an answer to those questions in their debates this afternoon in working groups.

The common element in their statements was the acknowledgement of the need for a change in the present state of affairs, to resist "information imperialism" and "information terrorism", to activate the actions in the struggle for peace.

The various aspects of the phenomenon "information imperialism", accompanying the avalanche of information and the improvement of its technical tenors, were discussed at the sittings. The representatives of the developing and the nonaligned countries stressed mainly the need for a better professional training of editors and for the obtaining of technical facilities as a condition for the establishment of a fairer information order. They opposed the way in which the major Western news agencies and other mass media represent the events and development in their countries. The representatives of Tanzania, India, Zambia, Nigeria, and Colombia also spoke to this effect.

The journalists of Brazil and Australia drew attention to another aspect of the problem, the freedom of the press. They spoke about the capability of the media to publicise different opinions and the freedom of the press at the national level as of another condition for the existence of a new information order. According to the Brazilian delegate, it is feasible if the mass media are nationalised. Information is not a commodity but a social treasure, he indicated.

An approval was expressed for the work of UNESCO and of the nonaligned countries towards the establishment of a new information order. At the same time, it was indicated that despite the efforts, no visible progress has been registered. That is why cooperation should be enhanced to that end within the international organisation of journalists. International law, objective and truthful information, equitable exchange of news, the possiblity for a balanced promotion of information systems: these are the fundamental principles on which the new world information order should be built. The manifestations of "information imperialism" were condemned as incompatible with these principles and with journalistic ethics.

ACADEMICIAN EXPLAINS NEW ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE

AU190505 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Professor Doctor Marko Markov: "Socialist Management -- Ideas and Practice"]

[Text] As a society and people which has set out on the socialist path of development and dared to measure its growth against the most advanced nations in the world, we have always needed highly efficient management of the national economy. We strove to execute Lenin's testament -- to learn how to be better at management than the capitalists.

History will be the judge of what we have and have not managed to achieve. However, one thing is irrefutable: As the years have passed we have accumulated experience, drawn close to elucidating the objective laws, and surmounted errors and shortcomings. Under the influence of the party's April line, management has acquired dynamism and has developed its capacity to master new ideas and to equip itself with effective approaches and mechanisms. The formulations of the 13th BCP Congress form the platform upon which the management process is now being perfected.

A New Social Situation -- A New Type of Management [subhead]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has attained a high level of socioeconomic development. What has been effected by management is built into our achievements, and the incentive role of the approaches and mechanisms used hitherto has been integrated in them. But the party and people are not looking back to what has been achieved; they are looking forward to what faces us, to the challenges of the times in which we are living. And these times require, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his introductory speech to the congress, that the rates of our economic development should be accelerated, that this development should be given still greater dynamics, and that the maximum use should be made of all intensive growth factors. This congress formulation received a complete theoretical and political analysis in the document "Concerning Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy," upon the basis of which the plans and perspectives for Bulgaria's development during the 1986-90 period and up to the end of the century are now being worked out.

In this new situation we need a correct answer to the question: "What kind of economic managment should we have, and how are we to manage under the conditions of accelerated dynamics, the expanding scientific and technical revolution, and Bulgaria's increasing participation in the international division of labor?" Naturally, this answer must be consistent with the social aims and ideals of socialism and cannot be drawn from the experience of capitalist society.

The path to highly efficient economic management, conforming to the demands of today and tomorrow, has been outlined by the 13th BCP congress. Of fundamental and practical importance is the formulation that here we are concerned not with cosmetic measures, but with qualitiative changes. These must ensure the fullest utilization of the factors for qualitative growth, of science as a main productive force, of the technological renewal of production, of the further improvement of the structural policy for developing the national economy, and of the qualitatively new opportunities that are being opened up by transforming the econmic organizations into socialist self-managing systems and real goods producers.

Even before the congress, in close connection with preparations for the February (1985) and January (1986) plenums of the BCP Central Committee, the party commenced a deeply thought out and highly promising work concerning the qualitative alteration of the system of economic management in accordance with the new requirements and tasks set for the system. Profound scientific analysis of practical experience shows that the possiblities of the departmental and branch approaches, which have played a positive role in our development, have already been exhausted and have come into conflict with the new tendencies of scientific, technical, and social progress. Appropriate organizational and structural changes have been carried out in the government and its organs. Following the congress, the idea of the self-managing systems, which had been put forward as early as the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee, grew into an integral concept. Clarification was given of the new status and functions of both the state organs and the economic organizations. The idea of the state-owner and the collective-manager was made the foundation for the new developments.

Under these conditions, it became possible and indeed necessary to draw up a new fundamental document concerning economic activity, with the aim of creating normative conditions for qualitatively new growth in the economy based on the scientific and technical revolution, effective participation in the international division of labor, perfecting the state's strategic supervision of the economy, and developing socialist economic self-management.

In solving these tasks a unique social experiment is being carried out: A draft was prepared for a Code of Regulations for Economic Activity, which formed the basis for the work to prepare the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The economic organizations were instructed to evaluate the draft code and submit proposals for its improvement. The improved version will come into force from the beginning of 1987, together with the Labor Code.

Who, What, How? [subhead]

The advantage of the approach chosen in the normative regulation of socialist management is that it provides a rational, modern answer to the question of the rights and obligations of all the institutions that carry out supervision and management of the economy. The preconditions are being created both for delineating functions and for effective interaction. Let us look into the logic of the formulations and ideas that have been put forward.

The socialist state has been and remains the principal factor in the management of economic activity. In present-day conditions it fulfills this role in forms and on a scale that conform to its status (granted to it by the people) as owner of the means of production alongside the status of the economic organizations as self-managing systems which is now being ratified. In accordance with this management philosophy, the aim of the normative regulation is to implement the congress' formulation concerning the raising of the efficiency of centralized strategic management while strictly observing the requirements relating to the independence of economic organizations.

The Council of Ministers is given the right to carry out strategic supervision, coordination, and control in the national economy. This right is implemented through a number of basic functions carried out by the Council of Ministers: supervision and responsibility for drawing up and fulfilling the plan on a national scale; confirming goals for development of the industrial branches, the territorial units, and the self-managing economic organizations; drawing up norms and defining economic conditions for economic activity; and so forth. The development and conduct of the state's policy in certain branches is effected by the councils under the Council of Ministers and the relevant ministries. The people's councils, for their part, organize the achievement of the goals defined in or stemming from the national special-purpose programs and from their own elaborations for development of the territory. In all these normatively determined activities practical expression must be given to the status of the state as the principal factor in the management of economic activity and its responsibility, as the owner of the means of production, to develop the economy and attain the goals of developed socialism.

The status of the self-managing economic organizations -- enterprises, combines, and agroindustrial complexes -- is different and corresponds to their role as manager. As managers of the socialist property granted to them by society (the state), they acquire the right to make independent decisions relating to the planning and development of production, commercial, scientific developmental, and technology introduction activities. That the self-managing economic organizations are not organizationally subordinate to superior organizations is of great material importance.

The self-management of the economic organizations finds expression not only in their relative independence from the state organs, but also in the method by which they carry out their own management functions. These functions are not the monopolistic right of the leader of the organization, but are "divided" between him and the collective organs of management -- the general meeting (meeting of authorized representatives), the brigade council (in the brigade), and the economic council (in the enterprise, combine, and economic trust).

In the normative regulation of the interrelations between the various component units and levels of management, efforts have been made to find optimum solutions, the best from the viewpoint of the interests of society and the collective. Descriptions are given of the functions of both the leaders and the collective organs of management. Of course, practical experience will demonstrate the soundness of the interrelations within the leadership of the self-managing economic organizations as established by normative means. Solutions that are ideal and suitable for every organization and every economic situation cannot be worked out. The shaping of the relations needed for the advance of society and the labor collectives is a question of creativity, responsibility,and political will, a question of further improving the style and methods of economic activity.

The New Code of Regulations for Economic Activity defines the base upon which the relations between the state organs and the economic organizations are built and regulated. These include the commodity-organizations are built and regulated. These include the commodity-money relations through the system of economic conditions, dialogue on an equal rights basis, contracts, and social competition.

Efforts have been made to find a practical equivalent to the principle: The needs of society must correspond to the interests of the collective.

Economic organizations operate with the national wealth granted to them by society. Accordingly, their independence and right to manage themselves have limits that cannot be overstepped: They may not refuse to accept state orders for the object of their activity, within the framework of their resources and appropriate economic conditions guaranteeing the identity of the interests of the labor collective and society. They do not have the right to refuse to conclude contracts to satisfy the needs of consumers for goods and services if they are the only producers in a given field. These and other orders serve to protect nationwide interests and set up barriers against arbitrary anarchosyndicalist propensities in the conditions of self-management of the economy.

The Human Factor and Public Influence [subhead]

Karl Marx wrote that an idea has always proved wrong when it conflicted with interests. However tempting the modern principles of socialist management may seem to us, they will remain merely a good intention if they fail to further and advance the interests of the workers and to draw the will and energy of each and every one of them into the battle for a new dynamic in our society, for qualitatively new economic growth.

In order to meet this requirement, better, more effective solutions have been sought in the new normative regulation of socialist management. These are aimed at giving concrete expression to the socialist principle that working wages should be determined according to the quantity and quality of labor and also at transforming into a system of norms the formulation concerning wages as a resultant value which is determined in relation to the current labor conditions and the end results of the financial-economic activity. While observing the normative reguations confirmed by the state, the self-managing economic organizations determine the size of the "wages" fund, select the systems for payment of labor, and work out the internal rules for organizing the wages system in accordance with the specific conditions of the production-economic activity. In this way the democratic principle is also extended into the extremely important area of distributive relations and processes. This democratic principle must not only ensure social justice (that is, eliminate discrepancies between the work put in and labor remuneration), but also help to develop the socialist attitude toward labor, confirm the labor collectives as managers of socialist property, further improve the socialist organization of labor, and raise the level of education and the vocational skills of the cadres.

Socialist management of the kind that we need for our advance must be a dialectical synthesis of the state supervision of the economy, the correct functioning of the self-managing economic organizations, and public influence. All Bulgarian citizens, not only those who work, are interested in the successful functioning of the economy, its restructuring upon a modern scientific and technical base, and the profitability of economic activity. Hence, it follows that in the struggle for highly efficient socialist management, places must be found for all social factors and forces and for every social organization.

The function of the Fatherland Front as a guarantor for the democratic functioning of the local organs of state authority and social self-management and for development of the territorial settlement systems requires that the front's member orgnaizations assist the people's councils to fulfill well their normatively defined obligations in the supervision of the economy.

The solving of every significant problem -- the harnessing of the material and labor resources in a given territory, the dialogue between the councils and the other state organs and the economic organizations, investment activity, and the production of goods and services for the population -- demands that the Fatherland Front provide assistance, exercise control, and offer social support. A profound rethinking of the Fatherland Front's activity in the context of the changes in the mechanisms of socialist management will undoubtedly suggest concrete tasks and directions for further improvement.

We have not only entered a new 5-year-plan period, but also a new, higher stage in the further improvement of socialist management. We are moving forward toward this stage via clearly defined theoretical positions, on the basis of a correct socioeconomic strategy, and with improved normative regulation. It is a matter of our own will -- of each and every one of us -- to breathe in the vital spark of this design to turn the improved mechanism of economic activity into a motivating force for our development, a factor for qualitatively new growth of the economic and for new achievements in social policy.

BIOTECHNOLOGY SYMPOSIUM HELD WITH EYGPT

AU171654 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Varna, October 17 (BTA) -- The first Bulgaro-Egyptian symposium on biotechnologies in agriculture was opened today at the "Frederick Joliot-Curie" House of Scientists. It is organized by the Union of Scientific Workers in Bulgaria and by the Arab Association for Integrating Culture (Egypt).

The symposium will discuss the application of biotechnologies in the different fields of agriculture. The Bulgarian representatives will report on the use of biotechnological methods in the growing of wheat, barley, tobacco, vegetables, in the reproductive processes in livestock breeding, in the processing of animal products and in the food industry. On their part the Egyptian scientists will acquaint their Bulgarian colleagues in the growing of salt-resistant varieties of wheat and barley and in the production of such wheat for gene engineering.

The symposium will also dwell on problems of the use of artificial fertilizers and their impact on ecology.

The leader of the Egyptian delegation Prof. Muhammad Ali Lakani, chairman of the Arab League for Integrating Culture, said the following to a BTA correspondent:

Our first bilateral symposium marks the beginning of constructive cooperation between Bulgaria and Egypt, between our Arab states and Bulgaria in the field of agriculture. Naturally we are laying stress on the most advanced achievements -- biotechnologies. One of the principal aims is to reach an agreement in the near future for organizing an Egyptian-Bulgarian institute to operate in Varna or in Cairo, or in both countries.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE -- An international scientific conference on problems of concentration and specialization in social production opened in Plovdiv yesterday. This conference is organized by the International Scientific Institute of Administration in Moscow and by the Social Administration Institute attached to the BCP Central Committee. Scientists and specialists from the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the CSSR, and Bulgaria are participating in the work of this conference. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Oct 86 p 8 AU]

WPC DISCUSSED BY REPRESENTATIVES, PRESS

TU Representative Interviewed

AU161813 Prague PRACE in Czech 14 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Hana Klimesova, deputy head of the International Department of the Central Trade Union Council, by Jiri Zavozda: "Before the Journey to Copenhagen" -- initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] The World Peace Congress [WPC] begins in the Danish capital today. Nine special interest groups will be active within its framework. The trade union group is listed in first place. Trade unionists in the Czechoslovak delegation are represented by Hana Klimesova, deputy head of the International Department of the Central Trade Union Council. Shortly prior to the departure for Copenhagen, we asked her a few questions.

[Zavozda] What will be on the agenda of the deliberations of the special interest group of trade unionists?

[Klimesova] Thus far, five definite spheres are planned: The role and the responsibility of the trade union movement in the struggle for peace and disarmament; the social and economic aspects of disarmament and the unemployment issues; whether technical progress depends on arms buildup; the connection between feverish arms buildup and employment and returning military production to civilian production; the development of cooperation and contacts between trade unions of the East and West regardless of differing religious, political, and ideological orientation. We believe that in view of the fact that the congress will also be attended by a number of representatives from the developing countries, the theme of development and disarmament will be on the agenda of our deliberations, too.

[Zavozda] The importance of the world peace movement has been increasing continuously. Could you, at least briefly, assess the contribution of trade unionists in the struggle to maintain peace?

[Klimesova] It is, above all, the working people who carry the greatest burden of the consequences of the feverish arms buildup, which negatively affects the development of all human society. Therefore it is obvious that the struggle for peace is one of the priorities of the trade unions' activity. An important factor then is that opinions on the struggle for peace are increasingly uniform in the trade union movement. The issue of peace and disarmament are being assessed from the political as well as from the socioeconomic point of view. The increasing concordance of views are also affirmed by the second World Conference on Social and Economic Aspects of Disarmament, which was held in Dublin last May, as well as by the 11th World Trade Union Congress, which called for common action by all working people, aimed at averting nuclear war and the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, coverting military industry to civilan production, implementating a program aimed a creating jobs and using the results of science and technology for progress.

The endeavor for a unity of action is characteristic of the current stage of the peace movement. However, despite that, differences exist....

[Klimesova] The latest Soviet peace proposals and, above all, the halting of the nuclear explosions have made possible considerable progress in overcoming them. These proposals, which are very concrete and tangile, unite peace loving people. [paragraph continues]

By this I do not mean to say that differences or, rather, some differing views do not exist. But precise actions such as the WPC in Copenhagen serve as a dialogue, an exchange of views, and we are prepared for a constructive, fruitful dialogue. We want to solidly resolve everything that slows us down in our efforts for unity of action in the struggle for peace and social progress.

[Zavozda] The trade unionists will be deliberating only one day in Copenhagen. What will be your further program?

[Klimesova] I want to take part in the forum Peace and Human Needs, which is very close to the trade union movement, and in other actions. I also am looking forward to visits with working people, which Danish trade unionists have prepared for us. After all, meetings with each other are among the main purposes of the upcoming days in Copenhagen.

Press Comments on Opening

AU162014 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Oct 86 p 7

[Milan Rusko Copenhagen dispatch: "An Impulse for Further Activity; Opening the WPC in Denmark's Capital"]

[Text] The WPC opens today in Copenhagen with a plenum. The 20-member Czechoslovak delegation led by Dr Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front and member of the WPC Presidium, arrived in the Danish capital yesterday. The delegation further consists of Academician Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, and of Professor Juraj Cuth, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and chairman of the Slovak Peace Council. A group of Czechoslovak experts who will be taking part in the work of thematic and interest groups also arrived in Copenhagen at the same time, as did the Caravan of Peace which passed through several European capitals a few days ago.

Yesterday in the Bella Center I talked to several delegates from other foreign states. Mrs Miriam Butterworth from the United States is a member of the American delegation, which encompasses several peace movements. She told me that the United States currently has 5,000 various associations, organizations, and groups that can be ranked among the members of antiwar and peace movements. Naturally, most of them operate only where their headquarters are; but some have branch organizations all over the country, above all in large cities. Among the significant ones are, for instance, the Association of Concerned Scientists; Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW); Mobilization for Survival; U.S. Peace Council, which cooperates also with the WPC; and Campaign to Freeze Nuclear Arms. I was interested in her attitude toward the results of negotiations between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. "I was not surprised by President Reagan's inflexible stand, because we know how his mind works. Now the American public can clearly see who is opposed to disarmament agreements. I am convinced that space weapons have an offensive character and should not be produced. I know that other members of our delegation are of the same opinion."

Hassan Akhram [spelling as published], one of the 15-member Sudan delegation, spoke in the same vein. "Although I have not yet received detailed information about the Reykjavik negotiations, I know that no agreement has been signed even though the Soviet representative had brought several proposals to Iceland and was prepared to make significant concessions in the issue of intermediate-range missiles. We regard space weapons as a great danger for the whole world; their development and production should be banned." The Danish press devoted its attention to the reaction produced by the results of the summit meeting in Reykjavik; the daily BERLIKNGSKE TIGENDE, which belongs to the ruling conservative people's party, published a statement made by Denmark's Premier Poul Schlueter. [paragraph continues]

He voiced his conviction that everything is not yet lost, and that the two statesmen would yet meet in the United States. However, in the spirit of his party's rightist policy, he simultaneously called for "our strengthening Danish security on our own." According to him, all political forces in the country should participate in this. Other Danish newspapers, too, stress the fact that both negotiating sides stood historically very close to signing an agreement on intermediate-range missles, and express their view that this was not the very last opportunity to achieve this agreement. The rightwing press glosses over criticism of America's nonconstructive attitude by reflecting on the direction that Washington will take now, when the USSR's stand on the issue of banning space armaments has become clear to everybody.

The first press conference was held yesterday, on the premises reserved for the press in the Bella Center where the congress will be held. Hermod Lannung, chairman of the International and the Danish Preparatory Committee, and other members of the Organization Committee addressed the press. H. Lannung expressed his conviction that the congress will be a success; he stressed that the organizers are aiming to make the event an impulse for further activities of the peace forces, which should become even more intensive in the future. The newspapermen were informed that, so far, more than 130 countries are represented among the registered participants. The participation of more than 2,300 people is anticipated, 300 of them from socialist countries. A women's center and a youth club will be open for the duration of the congress; they will hold cultural events, discussions, exhibitions, and so forth.

Travnicek Summarizes Proceedings

LD200921 Prague CTK in English 1928 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen Oct 19 (CTK correspondent) -- The course of the World Peace Congress in Copenhagen was described as successful by head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak peace movement Tomas Travnicek in an interview with CTK today.

He said that all delegates made it clear they realized that the U.S. Administration headed by Ronald Reagan had rejected a historic opportunity to embark on the path of disarmament, with all the results stemming from this for the development in the world, including developing countries.

Many speakers in the debates stressed that it would be the American people who would finally decide about further development in the USA, and not President Reagan and those advising him alone.

Tomas Travnicek noted that most of the delegates had reacted to the results of the Reykjavik meeting with an appeal to intensify the struggle for the Soviet Initiatives which are based on the vital interests and needs of the world peace public.

He said it was also necessary to strive for implementation of other peace initiatives, such as of the New Delhi Six and the non-aligned states proposals adopted in Harare. This is a broad front which expresses not only public opinion but also the opinion of official institutions. This clear stand, and the clear reply of the peace movement to the situation after Reykjavik, can be regarded as the main result of the discussions in Copenhagen, Tomas Travnicek said.

USSR EDUCATION MINISTER ADDRESSES PRAGUE AKTIV

AU211022 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 86 p 2

["(NVK)" -signed report: "On the Program of Reorganizing Soviet School System"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent) -- Gennadiy Yagodin, head of the Soviet delegation to the 15th Conference of the Ministers of Higher Education in the Socialist Countries, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and chairman of the unionwide leadership of the Society of Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship, spoke at the meeting of party and state officials of CSSR university-level schools and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Prague on 17 October. He addressed them on topical issues of the reorganization of the Soviet school system.

He described the specific features of world development and recalled the CPSU's general line for the reorganization of the Soviet school system.

The role of science and technology, and thus also of higher education as the decisive factor of the scientific-technical revolution, is rapidly growing. The 27th CPSU Congress appraised the current situation and formulated measures for overcoming certain negative phenomena and accelerating society's socioeconomic development. These conclusions led to the demand for qualitative changes in upbringing-educational work. The programs of the reorganization of the Soviet school system presupposes that one of the main tasks is to realize a uniform system of lifelong education. Among other things, it strives to achieve top standards in training experts, and achieving highly efficient scientific work in the institutions of higher learning.

This means that it is necessary to rebuild all components of institutions of higher learning -- upbringing-educational, scientific-research, and organizational -- and to move on to a qualitatively new educational system that corresponds to the present and future needs of building socialism and communism. This reorganization affects the entire party and society, and the CPSU Central Committee is devoting the greatest possible attention to it.

Comrade Yagodin also spoke of the consolidation of international contacts and cooperation, above all with socialist states. He recalled that more than 10,000 Czechoslovak citizens had graduated from Soviet institutions of higher learning since 1946, the year when the first Czechoslovak students began their studies in the USSR. Currently 2,000 students from Czechoslovakia are studying in the Soviet Union.

Many university-level schools in the CSSR have concluded partnership agreements [druzebni dohoby] with Soviet schools and institutes and are doing scientific work on common tasks.

The meeting was attended by Mikoslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, Miroslav Bochenek, central secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society; Milan Vondruska, minister of education in the Czech SR; and other guests. Donatas Yokubaytis, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, was also present.

MTI REPORTS LAZAR, MUSAVI DINNER SPEECHES

LD160954 Budapest MTI in English 0518 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) -- On Wednesday evening at parliament in Budapest Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers gave a gala dinner in honour of Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Iran. The two prime ministers made toasts at the dinner.

In his toast Gyorgy Lazar expressed his conviction that the talks he had held with his Iranian counter-part and the meetings held by the high level personalities accompanying him would make a contribution to a better understanding of one another, and would be a significant incentive towards the further expansion of the already successfully developing relations between the two countries.

The Hungarian prime minister pointed out that during the course of his talks with his Iranian counter-part they had agreed that there was no task in our era more important than the protection of peace, and the restoration of confidence among peoples and nations. In a world political situation heavy with tension it was the responsibility of the governments of all countries more than ever before, to make active contributions to the maintainence of world peace, to the aversion of thermo nuclear catastrophe.

Following that, in connection with most recent international events Gyorgy Lazar spoke of the successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference, the importance of the Soviet-American summit at Reykjavik, and the strengthening of the peace movements.

In connection with this Gyory Lazar expressed that as a committed believer in peaceful coexistence Hungary, arm in arm with its allies, was doing everything in its power for the continuation of dialogue among countries with differing social systems, for a reduction in international tension and for promotion of the cause of disarmament and particularly of nuclear disarmament. In keeping with our foreign policy basic principles the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to make an active contribution towards the elimination of the remnants of the colonial system, and to the fight against neo-colonialist aspirations and all forms of racial discrimination.

"It is unfortunate that in many areas of the world, to this day it has not been possible to implement the will of the people for peace, and has not been possible to put an end to the conflicts which run with the danger of explosion. Based on our historical experience we declare that the only viable road to ending the conflicts among people is through eliminating the factors that cause them with peaceful means resting on good intentions.

Based on this we sincerely hope and wish that the peoples of Iran and Iraq find a way out of the military conflict claiming so many sacrifices as soon as possible so that they may again devote all of their energy to the flowering of their countries," said Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who then pointed out that the visit by Mir Hoseyn Musavi was a new and outstandingly important station in the development of Hungarian-Iranian relations. It was a good occasion for the parties to jointly mark out the course for the further development of coopertion. "Talks so far have proven that conditions are good. The Islamic Republic of Iran can calculate with the Hungarian People's Republic as a fair and reliable partner."

In his address of reply Mir Hoseyn Musavi pointed out that since the victory of the Islamic Revolution relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Hungarian people's Republic have developed smoothly. This is testified to by the current visit, which at the same time also manifests the fact that Iran is interested in the further advancement of relations.

Then he spoke on the basic principles of Iran's foreign policy, which are based on rejection of rule over others and rule over the people, on the insurance of complete independence, on the relations maintained and constantly improving with the independent, non-aligned and anti-imperialist countries. It is on these political basic principle that the continuously advancing relations between Iran and Hungary rest, added the Iranian head of state, who then stated:

"We are of the view that based on the identical viewpoints we have in numerous important international issues it is possible to maintain extensive cooperation not only in economics but also in the political field. The common anti-imperialist position of our countries is a satisfactory point of departure for both bilateral political relations and for cooperation in international organizations. At the same time it is also possible to create extensive cooperation in the most diverse areas of science and technology.

Analyzing issues related to the international situation Mir Hoseyn Musavi pointed out that relations among countries must be evolved on the basis of equality, respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, based on mutual advantage, in peace, and free from tension, hegemonism and oppression. In connection with this the Iranian government head expressed sorrow that the activity of the extremist imperialist forces of the USA and elsewhere had led to the accumulation of significant tension in a substantial part of the world.

"The escalation of the arms race, the spread of nuclear arms to outer space, the manufacture, stockpiling and deployment of destructive nuclear weapons, the production and use of chemical weapons all intensify disputes among the countries of the Third World and incite to war," said the Iranian government head.

In connection with this the Iranian prime minister stated that state supported terrorism, infringement upon international norms, and intervention into the internal affairs of other countries are all factors threatening humankind with even greater hazards. Speaking on Iran's aspirations, he said:

"We believe in being good neighbours, and in a policy of relaxed and peaceful coexistence with our neighbours. In the period following the revolution it became necessary for our country to create the foundations for reconstruction, which continues to be essential to this very day. At the same time we vow that there is no such thing as peace without justice, if that peace denies the rights of the Iranian people.

Touching on issues of world politics the Iranian government head stressed that Iran was worried about the situations that have evolved in the sentitive regions of the Middle East, Latin America and the southern part of Africa. The supreme cause of the tension accumulated here was the series of unlawful interventions by imperialist circles, to try to deny nations the right to determine their own destinies.

Mir Hoseyn Musavi condemned the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, the racist policy of the South African regime and finally stated that in the view of Iran this situation can only be changed if the people can take control of their own destinies into their own hands independently, and without the intervention of foreign powers.

On Wednesday the personalities accompanying the Iranian prime minister began talks with their Hungarian negotiation partners.

Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Hungary's Parliament received Ahmad 'Azizi. At the talks they exchange views on relations between the two countries and on opportunities for advancing cooperation. They examined certain issues of parliamentary work and parliamentary democracy as well. Ahmad 'Azizi proposed that there be a mutual and better understanding of the parliamentary work of the two countries, and to promote this he called for exchange visits by parliamentary delegations. Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament also met with the Iranian political figure.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers held talks with Ali Reza Moayeri [spelling as received], on issued of the world economy and international trade. They also examined topical issues related to advancing economic cooperation between Hungary and Iran.

Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry exchanged views with Gholamreza Safa'i, on topical issues of industrial cooperation between the two countries and opportunities for advancing these relations.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD201526 Budapest MTI in English 1423 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- On Monday a Soviet delegation arrived in Budapest for the statutory session of the Hungarian-Soviet Joint Commission of Economists. The delegation was met at the airport by academician Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the Hungarian Economic Association and co-chairman of the joint commission.

DEFENSE MINISTER KARPATI RECEIVES SOVIET AWARDS

AU201455 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 86 p 4

[MTI report: "High Hungarian and Soviet Distinctions to Ferenc Karpati"]

[Text] On the occasion of his 60th birthday, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, was awarded the Order of the Red Banner by the Presidential Council for his outstanding achievements in public life for decades and for his dedication to national defense.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, presented the award in the Parliament on 17 October. Present at the ceremony were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Lajos Czinege, depouty chairman of the National Assembly.

On his birthday, Ferenc Karpati also received a high Soviet Award. According to the order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Ferenc Karpati was awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his merits in strengthening the martial friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian armed forces.

WPC DELEGATE SZTANYIK RETURNS, COMMENTS

LD201845 Budapest MTI in English 1659 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- The Hungarian peace delegation, which attended the Peace World Congress in Copenhagen under the leadershop of Laszlo B. Sztanyik, vice-president of the Hungarian Peace Council, has returned to Budapest.

The leader of the delegation said in an interview with MTI that more than 2,500 peace activists participated in the work of the congress, which indicates the timeliness and importance of the event.

At the conference, members of several peace organizations which previously had not attended similar events, presented their views. Unfortunately the congress was too large for dialogue and debate, and there was little opportunity for arguments and counter-arguments on the issues discussed. At discussions on problems related to safeguarding peace and the environment, it was noted that the growing accumulation of nuclear weapons today presents the greatest danger to the future of humanity, and its survival. Problems arising in connection with the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and the questioning of safety are only of secondary importance. Traditional energy sources also have risks -- coal and oil pollute the environment in the same way as nuclear energy.

Every means has to be utilized in the interest that the powers with nuclear weapons discontinue such experiments, and turn the resources currently earmarked for armament to increasing social welfare, improving the quality of life, and the prosperity of humanity, said the leader of the Hungarian delegation in conclusion.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER VAYRYNEN BEGINS TALKS

LD201842 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- As reported, Hungarian-Finnish Foreign ministerial talks began Monday in Budapest. Foreign ministers Peter Varkonyi of Hungary and Paavo Vayrynen of Finland reviewed major international issues. In the course of discussions they turned particular attention to the possibilities of arms restriction, the development of the Soviet-American relations and the recent meeting in Reykjavik. They agreed that efforts should continue to approach standpoints, in the interests of attaining disarmament agreements. They stressed that alongside the determining role of the two great powers, the small and medium countries also have a responsibility to influence positively the international situation. Both foreign ministers noted the importance of furthering the Helsinki process, and the importance of the next Vienna follow-up conference. The foreign ministers agreed that the conference should focus efforts on promoting the balanced implementation of the recommendations in the various chapters of the Helsinki Final Act. They unanimously evaluated it as positive sign that the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures was successful.

Peter Varkonyi and Paavo Vayrynen noted with satisfaction the development of Hungarian-Finnish relations, and reconfirmed the readiness of their countries to further develop cooperation in all walks of life.

Sees Lazar

LD211034 Budapest MTI in English 0742 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met in Budapest's parliament Paavo Vaytrynen, foreign minister of the Republic of Finland, currently on an official visit to Hungary. The cordial talks were attended by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. Present were ambassadors Arpad Hargita of Hungary to Finland and Arto Mansala of Finlad to Hungary.

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

LD212017 Budapest MTI in English 1637 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of China, which paid a ten-day visit to Hungary under the leadership of Liu Yandong, second secretary of the CC, left Hungary on Tuesday. The delegation heid talks with leaders of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) on young people in the two countries, and the work of the two youth unions and the development of their relations. The Chinese delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ CC, and state secretary Gabor Deak, president of the State Office for Youth and Sports.

INDIAN PARTY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS

AU201457 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 86 p 4

[MTI report: "Visit of Party Workers' Delegation From India"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee a delegation of the Communist Party of India [CPI] led by L.S. Karhanis, secretary of Central Control Committee and member of the National Council, paid a visit to our homeland between 10 and 17 October. Sri Mohan Jha, member of the National Council, was a member of the delegation.

The Indian guests were received by Imre Somogyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, and Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department. The delegation held talks with Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department, and paid a visit to Heves County, where the members studied the political and economic life of the county.

During their visit the delegation members held talks with the representatives of the MSZMP on the international situation and the current issues of the communist and workers' movement and informed each other about their parties activities. The delegation also studied the operation of the Central Control Committee.

The members of the CPI praised the MSZMP's achievements in constructing a socialist society. The MSZMP reconfirmed its solidarity with the struggles of the CPI for improving the living conditions of employees, safeguarding democratic rights, and consistently proceeding with anti-imperialist, nonaligned principles.

The members of the two parties reconfirmed their intentions to further develop interparty relations and discussed concrete ways to implement this.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN URBAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD212102 Warsaw PAP in English 1936 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Andrzej Klosinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 21 -- The tragic death of the Mozambican President, development of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, prospects for national agreement in Poland, and the government's reaction to the latest statement by Lech Walesa on American economic restrictions against Poland were the main topics at today's press conference of government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

The conference was also attended by Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski who presented main problems connected with environmental protection in Poland.

In the Wake of Samora Machel's Death [subhead]

"The Frelimo party and Mozambican people have suffered a great loss as a result of the tragic death of president of the party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel and his close associates, comrade in work and struggle," the spokesman said.

"Through his death, not only the Mozambican people but also the whole of Africa and progressive forces worldwide lost a firm fighter for freedom and progress, for eliminating apartheid and for a peace development of the world passed away is a great advocate of friendship between the Polish and Mozambican peoples," he added.

"We join the fraternal people of Mozambique in their mourning, hoping that the work of the deceased president will outline him," said Urban.

Polish-Soviet Economic Relations. [subhead]

Asked about his attitude towards allegations made in the West about Poland's supposed growing economic dependence on the Soviet Union, Urban recalled that after August 1980 Western states had limited economic cooperation with Poland in order to aggravate economic crisis and to help opponents of socialism in making use of growing public discontent. After December 13, 1981, the West's main forces disrupted economic agreements with Poland and applied restrictions against her. Poland's excessive economic dependence on the West, developed in the 1970s, enabled the West to abuse Poland's good faith and to exploit it against the interests of the Polish people.

In this situation, Poland turned towards her natural partners, the spokesman stressed. Emphasizing next the U.S. decisions to impose restricitions contributed to further stepping up economic integratin of CMEA states. Urban recalled that at the most difficult moment the USSR had presented 460 million dollars as a gift to Poland, had given investment loans exceeding one billion transfer roubles and had been giving and still gives credits to finance mutual turnover. The USSR supplies Poland with crude oil, iron ore and necessary raw materials, and is the outlet for products of Polish industry. To the West, we can export only raw materials, Urban stressed.

Saying next that close multi-plane economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is Poland's main chance to develop and to keep peace with the epoch, Urban stated:

"We also want to develop economic cooperation with the West. But the stronger Poland is economically, the greater her chances to develop cooperation with the West. Weaklings stand no chances. Therefore, Poland's chance for economic relations with the West based on partnership depends on developing cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. The extent to which Poland will be considered as an important economic partner for the rest of the world depends on her position in the CMEA."

Chances for National Agreement [subhead]

Answering a question about chances for national agreement in Poland, Urban presented results of a poll conducted by the public opinion research centre on public response to the decision to free non-criminal prisoners.

The results of this poll are following: 10 per cent adults take a great interest in this fact, 47 per cent take moderate interest, 40 per cent -- little interest in this fact. 48 per cent of adult Poles firmly approve of the freeing of prisoners, 38 per cent approve undecidedly, 5 per cent do not approve and 9 per cent have no opinion. 45 per cent of the polled think tht the release of prisoners will weaken the opposition, 7 per cent of the polled think this will step up its activity, 22 per cent think this will not this will step up its activity, 22 per cent think this will not change anything. 25 percent of the polled have no opinion on this matter.

Urban announced that this decision made by the authorities wuld be followed by other properly balanced steps serving national agreement. Referring to Wojciech Jaruzelski's latest speech delivered at a party conference in Katowice, Urban stressed that the policy of reforms was addressed to certain milieux, groups and people terming themselves independent realists, from whom the authorities expect now to take clear steps to promote national agreement.

Stresssing next that reforms in socialism are aimed to upgrade socialist relations, Urban said that the success of the policy of reforms depended on the extent of support given to it by patriotic realists and also on whether there was a real possibility to abuse changes to strengthen anti-socialist tendencies. The weakness of the opponents of socialism is the strength of democratic reforms.

The spokesman also said that those people who want, on the one hand, to consolidate reformatory tendencies of the party and the people's power which enrich socialism and, on the other, to strengthen the role of firm opponents of socialism show a dual attitude contradicting political logics". [end quotation mark as received]

Lech Walesa Demands Lifting American Economic Sanctions [subhead]

Asked to comment on the recent declaration by Lech Walesa, Urban said: "In my assessment, the statement by Walesa and others is another sign of its authors being at the U.S. Government's disposal. The U.S. authorities impose sanctions -- Walesa and others shamefully betray Poland's interests and support sanctions against their own country. The U.S. Government announces its pondering over the lifting of restrictions -- Walesa promptly initiates a statement asking for graciously giving up the sanctions.

"People like Walesa," Urban went on, "are always at the disposal of the U.S. Authorities when the American policy needs appearances of its ties with Polish society. The American will be able now to cover the failure of the policy of restrictions, stating that they have lifted them at the request of Lech Walesa, while Walesa will be able to say that he is influential in the world as the U.S. changes its policy towards Poland at his request."

Next, Urban presented some details from the life of some leaders of the opposition, including Kuron and Michnik who live in plenty in Poland for the money from their Western principals.

"Independent and self-governed leaders of anti-socialist tendencies," he said,"are regular visitors at some Western embassies, and U.S. more than frequently visit their homes. Collusions which were reflected in -- as even THE WASHINGTON POST put it -- the statement by Lech Walesa humbly begging for lifting the restrictions, are taking place in the daylight."

Urban also announced that Walesa's statement would be published in the next issue of the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly.

Powers of Misdemeanour Courts To Be Increased [subhead]

Answering a question about a draft to increase the powers of misdemeanour courts, Urban said that the draft envisaged the transfer of some categories of cases from the powers of the courts of law to those of misdemeanour courts.

What is meant here is what is considered to be offences today and can become trespassings against public order tomorrow, like, for instance, participation in illegal demonstrations, the issuing of publications in a way contradicting the press law, and participation in illegal organizations, provided these deeds do not do any essential public harm. This is the result of Poland's progressing political stability which makes it possible to treat some categories of offences more leniently.

Environmental Protection [subhead]

Speaking as a spokesman's guest, Minister Stefan Jarzebski elaborated on environmental protection in Poland. He stressed that the 9th and 10th PUWP Congresses mapped out Poland's new policy in this field by recognizing the issues of environmental protection in Poland as an important strategic and social goal.

The Government has taken appropriate moves and created legal, organizational and economic bases for them. The authorities' concern for the environment is reflected in ever growing outlays for its protection. If in 1980, over 17 billion zlotys were spent on this purpose, last year's outlays went up to over 124 billion zlotys.

The annual capacity of purifying devices totalled 453,000 tonnes in 1980, while in 1984, it grew to 1,276,000 tonnes. Fifty sewage-treatment plants were put into operation in 1980, and their number went up to 150 in 1985. Dedusting efficiency has reached over 94 percent. However, the years 1983-84 did not bring about any radical turn in the existing threats.

The question of desulfurization of exhaust gases continues to be an important problem. Poland needs a tremendous sum of 10,000 billion zlotys to reach the ecological balance. The government has made a decision to prepare a national programme of environmental protection till the year 2010, and its draft is to be submitted to broad public consulation.

In the coming years, outlays and activities for environmental protection will further increase. The radical change for the better should take place within the coming quinquennium as a result of the hitherto and future actions.

In regions of clear air and water (eastern Poland) the investment process will be legally limited. A law banning the use of asbestos (mineral flax) from housing construction is being drafted.

Underscoring great sensitivity of Polish society to a pretty bad state of Poland's natural environment, Minister Jarzebski pointed out that this fact was used by some Western mass media to discredit some ventures and plans for the future taken by the Polish authorities in this area.

The media quote excerpts of official documents taken out of context or articles by Polish scientists and carefully ignore achievements and everything that does not suit a preconceived concept. The minister mentioned LE MONDE of Paris as a newspaper giving untrue information about Poland's natural environment.

Minister Jarzebski also discussed the recent visit to Poland paid at his invitation by Swedish Vice-Premier and Minister of Power Industry and Environmental Protection Birgitta Dahl. He said that the visit had shown full unanimity of views of both sides that had made decisions on mutually advantageous contacts, moves and ventures.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA TRADE MEETING

LD202211 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 20 -- Poland's representative Mieczyslaw Nogaj taking the floor today at the 5th session of the Inter-Governmental Group for Restrictive Trade Practices stated that Poland attached great significance to the works of the group as a forum serving a review of all the aspects of applying the principles of controlling restrictive trade practices.

Poland is of the opinion, though, that in order to fully and effectively put them to life it is necessary to strengthen control at the international, regional and national levels in order to facilitate the further development of international commerce, beneficial for all the countries concerned, he said.

One could still observe an increase of protectionist barriers on the markets of many countries. These have to a large extent put to question the efforts aimed at creating a more liberal and open international commercial system. Protectionist measures are, moreover, sometimes used in a discriminatory way with a view to achieving political goals, stated Nogaj.

Various measures have a deterring impact on potential buyers who refrain from signing some of the transactions especially with enterprises from socialist countries for fear of further restrictions, the Polish delegate said.

Discriminatory barriers have breached the atmosphere of trust, so indispensable for trade and economic relations, and have cast away the advantages which could be achieved from liberalization of commerce, he opined.

Poland has special reasons to demand that all barriers in international commerce be removed, including restrictive trade practices, stated the speaker. Poland has decided to increase its share and engagement in global trade in the coming years. In order to achieve this we have introduced a score of structural changes aimed at restructuring our economy towards exports and assuring better access to the international market for our enterprises, stated Nogaj.

CEAUSESCU DELIVERS HARVEST DAY SPEECH IN OLT

AU221002 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERIA in Romanian 20 Oct 86 pp 1 - 3

["Text" of speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 19 October mass rally in Slatina, Olt County, marking Harvest Day in Romania]

[Text] Dear comrades:
Today we celebrate Harvest Day with outstanding results in developing our socialist agriculture. We chose Olt County for the celebration of this important day for our agriculture because of the outstanding agricultural results attained this year by cooperative farmers, the working people in the state industry, the entire peasantry, and the experts.

From this big mass rally, I would like to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to all participants in this mass rally, all inhabitants of Olt County, and the entire peasantry, working people, and nation.

We are now in the first year of the eighth 5-Year Plan, which marks Romania's transition to a new development stage and our fatherland's elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization.

In accordance with the 13th party congress decisions, the entire activity in industry, agriculture, and other sectors gives priority to intensive development, the attainment of a new quality, and the implementation of the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution. This presupposes the improvement and modernization of the entire activity in our fatherland and raising the level of all activities so as to meet the requirements of the latest world scientific-technical achievements.

Nine months have elapsed since the start of the new year of the 5-year plan period. We can now estimate the way in which this year will conclude. One can say that, on the basis of results thus far, we will increase industrial production by at least 7 percent and will attain an appropriate increase in labor productivity, the national income, and the economic efficiency and profitability of our entire activity. Now, when we are practically at the end of this year's crop harvesting, one can say that -- on the basis of results thus far, although we did not enjoy the best weather conditions this year -- we will obtain a nationwide production of more than 28 million metric tons of grain. This means that we can fulfill, in general, the targets set by 13th congress for this 5-year plan.

On the basis of these general results and of the great results scored by a large number of agricultural units in wheat, barley, corn, sunflower, and other yields as well as on the basis of results attained by Olt County, which has obtained on its entire tillable area more than 21,000 kg of corncob per hectare, more than 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare, more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, and more than 3,500 kg of sunflower per hectare. On this basis, the Political Executive Committee and the State Council decided to establish the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution, as such yields represent the fulfillment of targets set forth by the 13th congress decisions for the end of the current 5-year plan.

During this rally, we awarded the high title of Hero of the New Agarian Revolution to Olt County for these outstanding achievements in agricultural production and to the county first secretary, as a token of high appreciation for the activity carried out by the party organization and by the peasants and all working people in Olt County agriculture.

At this big mass rally, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the entire peasantry, to cooperative farmers, workers in state enterprises and machinery stations, to experts and all those active in agriculture, and, in the last instance, to Olt County inhabitants and the party organization, including the first secretary, for this high title. I wish them further success in working and doing their best to ensure that Olt County will continue to obtain ever better crops and will maintain this front-ranking place.

At this big mass rally we also awarded the title of the Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution to several cooperative farms and state agricultural enterprises. However, aside from them we alsc have a large number of units which have obtained good crops. We have 23 units with more than 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare; 68 units with more than 8,000 kg of barley per hectare; 71 units with more than 20,000 kg corncob per hectare, 88 units with more than 3,000 kg of sunflower per hectare; 28 units with more than 3,000 kg of soya per hectare: 23 units with more than 50,000 kg of sugar beet per hectare; and 13 units with more than 40,000 kg of potatoes per hectare. Therefore, we have a large number of units from almost all counties which will be awarded the high title of Hero of the New Agaraian revolution for their results. I would like to congratulate the cooperative and state units awarded this title today and the other units which will receive this title in the coming period and wish them to do all they can to obtain even better crops in the future.

Likewise, for the important contribution made to the implementation of the targets of the New Agrarian Revolution and for the creation of new and highly productive strains of wheat, barley, corn, sunflower, and so forth, the State Council and the Political Executive Committee decided to award the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution to the Fundulea Reserach Institute, as a token of appreciation for the activity carried out thus far. I would like to congratulate all working people, experts, and researchers of that institute and all research institutes and express the wish that they do their best to create new and better strains which could further increase agricultural production in all fields.

We have established new criteria for both the vegetable and animal sectors as far as socialist competition between units and awarding of the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution are concerned. I hope that we will also be able to award this title for results obtained in vegetable-, vine- and fruit-growing, in the industrial crops sector, and in the livestock sector, both for good results in animal breeding, but particularly for attaining large numbers of livestock. We must do everything possible to score ever better results in all sectors, and I would be very happy to be able to award next year the title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution to a large number of units and counties for achievements in all spheres.

I can understand the satisfaction of the Olt County working people and Communists over this high title as well as the satisfaction of other units which have won this title this year through their work and results. However, aside from this satisfaction, one must realize that it also implies new obligations, namely to work better and prove in their future activity, through the crops they will obtain in all sectors, that their success was not a mere accident, but rather the result of a thorough change in the way of work and thinking of the peasantry and the working people in agriculture; this should prove that it is within their power -- and I would like to reiterate this, as it applies to Olt County and to all units which were awarded this title this year -- to keep their title and win new titles through better yields in the coming years.

At the same time, I appeal to all party organizations in all counties and to all units to work so as to ensure that next year we will have a larger number of units from all parts of the country which, thanks to their good results, have won the high title of Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution.

I call on the people of Constanta, where 90 percent of the tillable area is irrigated, Braila, where 800 percent of the area is irrigated, the people of Calarasi, Ialomita, Ilfov, Giurgiu, Teleorman, and Dolj -- the last-mentioned actually bordering on Olt County -- I call on the people of Arges, Dimbovita, Timis, Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor, Iasi, Botosani, and other countries specialized in other crops -- I have in mind potatoes and beets -- such as Suceava, Covasna, Harghita; as a matter of fact, I address this appeal to all counties, although I have named just a few, with the conviction that they have everything required for attaining next year similar production results to those obtained by Olt County.

On the basis of the strong increase in agricultural production, we will create the necessary conditions for smooth supplies to the working people and the entire nation and for increasing the contribution of agriculture to promoting the country's overall development and implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's firm progress toward communism.

Large yields in all fields ensure a big increase in the incomes of cooperative farmers and working people in agriculture as well as of the entire nation and they secure higher living standards for all our peasantry. I would like to give just one example. In 1965 in Olt County corn production per hectare amounted to 1,700 kg. This year, on the basis of decisions adopted with regard to material incentives, what is due to be allocated to cooperative farmers alone amounts 2,169 kg per hectare, that is, almost 500 kg more than the entire yield in 1965. It is thus obvious that all cooperative farmers will receive an important quantity of corn, which will not only cover all their needs for animal growing but will also give them the possibility of selling part of it. As you well know, the prices paid by the state are very good; hence there is no need for them to sell their production in markets, as they have a sure buyer for their production.

Olt County received important quantities of wheat and barley, which, on the basis of results attained, may stay within the respective cooperative farms, as has been decided; this also applies to other products and all units and counties can and should score similar results. It is within the power of each unit to obtain large production results as well as large monetary revenues or incomes in goods, which can really lead to a situation where by certain cooperative farmers have large incomes but also a new awareness concerning their responsibility toward the fatherland and the cause of socialism and their readiness to do all they can to contribute to implementing the 13th party congress decisions.

The new principles and criteria of applying the overall contact system in agriculture are well known, this system, in accordance with the work done and the yields attained, makes possible unlimited incomes, both monetary revenues or incomes in goods, for all the units and for all the cooperative farmers. I gave Olt County as an example, but the other cooperatives present here, which have obtained 9,000 or more than 8,000 kg of wheat and 22,000 to 23,000 kg of corn per hectare, have each of them such incomes in accordance with the principles we established. We will firmly apply and we will continue to perfect the criteria of socialist remuneration in accordance with the work carried out and the results attained. This is the principle which makes it possible for all working people and each citizen to attain ever better and ever greater incomes in accordance with his work in agriculture, in industry, or in other sectors of activity; starting from the principle of equal revenues for equal work in accordance with the capability of each person and the results he attains, he can earn without limit. But as I have already mentioned, I want to remind you again that nobody can have income without work. In our socialist society we eliminated forever oppression, inequality, and the possibility of anybody being able to live without work, on other people's work. This is implementation of the socialist principles of equality and social justice.

We have attained these important agricultural yields as a result of the efforts made by our socialist state to develop the technical and material basis of agriculture. We have ensured the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. We have achieved a huge volume of about 3 million hectares of irrigated land and land improvement on some other millions of hectares and we propose to attain 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 hectares of irrigated land and other land improvement work on some other millions of hectares by the year 1990. Great effort has been made and the work has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the agricultural sciences. Thus, on this basis, Olt County and the units which have received today the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" have attained these results. All counties and all the state and cooperative units must work on the same basis in order to change the whole Romanian agriculture and raise it to a new level. We must do all we can in order to make it a fact that by 1990, we will have achieved the objectives of the new agrarian revolution in all of agriculture. This requires the implementation of the 13th party congress by every unit and every locality. This will mean the triumph and victory of the New Agrarian Revolution, the victory of science in agriculture.

Dear comrades, being at Harvest Day, I have mentioned only a few results attained in our socialist industry. As I have said, in this activity we have important results and we will generally fulfill the plan for this year. There are a little more than 2 months to the end of the year. Resolute actions are required in industry and in the other sectors of activity in order to conclude this year with ever better results and in order to firmly implement the measures and programs of modernization and of firm application of the principles of the new economic mechanism -- self-management and self-administration -- and do all we can so that our socialist industry should play a more and more important role in the overall development of our homeland. We have everything we need in industry, too. We have strong enterprises and units with the most modern machinery and equipment in all fields. In all fields of activity we have technologies and important results of science and technology which, firmly applied in production, can ensure not only the fulfillment of the plan provisions, but even much superior results. I would like to congratulate all the working people in industry for the results they have attained in the past 9 months and I call on them to do all they can so that, in all industrial fields, to make it possible to conclude the year with ever better results and to lay a solid basis in industry, agriculture, and in all the other sectors in order to fulfill the 5-year plan and thus raise our homeland onto new peaks of progress and civilization, raise the people's material and cultural well-being, and continuously strengthen the material and spiritual power of our homeland and Romania's independence and sovereignty.

We must pay continuous attention to reducing material consumption and expenditures, increasing economic efficiency, implementing the programs of increasing labor productivity, and I want to mention at this big mass rally too, the need to develop international relations, exchanges with other countries, and appropriately fulfilling export plans. We must always remember that foreign trade activity is part and parcel of production activity and that without foreign trade we cannot attain the programs of our homeland's development and that without effort we cannot achieve the objectives established by the 13th party congress. Thus, fulfilling the programs of international relations and exports, and accordingly imports, is a requirement for the good unfolding of all our activity. All party and state bodies, all ministries, all county party committees, all party organizations, and all working people's councils in all fields of activity must do all they can to appropriately fulfill the export plans, as a condition for fulfilling the general plans of our homeland's development.

When I spoke about the New Agrarian Revolution, I said that we must not only attain great yields but we must also change our peasantry's way of working, thinking, and living. This applies to all other sectors, too. In order to fulfill the programs in industry and other fields we must shape those people who work in those sectors of activity.

We must pay particular attention to improving professional and specialized training, to ensuring a better understanding of science and technology and their application in production, and to raising the general cultural level on the basis of the latest discoveries of dialectical and historical materialism and of the great ideals of scientific socialism. Shaping the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism, represents an inseparable part of the whole process of changing our homeland and of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism. We need revolutionaries in all fields of activity; the agrarian revolution and the technical-scientific revolution can be achieved only with people who have a new revolutionary awareness. We must raise the revolutionary and patriotic awareness of each citizen. We must see to it that every citizen of our homeland feels responsible for the future, for the well-being and independence of our people.

We must see to it that all the media, radio, television, press, clubs, theaters, and culture houses, and everything that is a means of educating and shaping the new man should work with utmost responsibility in order to contribute to implementing the general objectives, developing revolutionary awareness, and shaping the new revolutionaries -- the revolutionaries of the new agrarian revolution, the revolutionaries of the new technical and scientific revolution, the revolutionaries of the socialist and communist society.

We have all we need in order to appropriately fulfill the development programs and plans. We must strengthen order, discipline, and responsibility in all fields. We must work so as to ensure, year by year, even better results in the development of every industrial and agricultural unit, every county, every town and commune, and to show at the end of 1990 that the implementation of the 13th party congress decisions have been attained and to be able to see that we have fulfilled the strategic objective regarding Romania's passage to a new stage of development -- an averagely developed socialist country. We have all we need -- and the results attained in the first year of the 5-year plan period guarantee that these objectives can be attained.

Dear Comrades, while placing in the center of all our activity the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans and programs, we are fully aware of the fact that, at the same time, we must actively participate in international life and we must carry out foreign policy of developing relations with all the countries of the world regardless of their social order. We must actively participate in the struggle for disarmament and peace and for ensuring the necessary conditions to implement our programs and the programs of all the other nations, because only under conditions of peace can we and other nations ensure progress, development, and well-being. A serious situation continues to manifest itself in international life. New nuclear weapons and new arms are being accumulated. We witness conflicts; some of them are even intensifying. The internaional economic crisis has worsened considerably. The situation of developing countries has worsened. All these increase instablilty and the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war, leading to the disappearance of the conditions for life itself on our planet. Therefore, we must do all we can to end this situation and change the dangerous course of the international situation, to pass to dente, disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and peace, and to ensure the supreme right of people and nations to existence, peace, life and freedom. Nevertheless, there are powerful forces throughout the world, forces which are becoming increasingly active and speaking out for peace and disarmament. Uniting all these forces and intensifying the struggle of all people will bring about the halt of this dangerous course of events. That is why I would like, from this big mass rally, occasioned by the celebration of the Harvest Day of our peasantry and our people, to call on European people and on the nations throughout the world: Let us unite our efforts in order to ensure peace and quiet for our peasants and working people and see to it that they can work in security in the fields in factories, in laboratories, and can learn under appropriate conditions. We must do all we can to ensure our people a quiet life without the fear of war.

As is well known, a meeting betwen the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States was held recently. Within this meeting issues of disarmament and particularly nuclear weapons were discussed. this meeting discussed important issues but ended without concrete results. Nevertheless, some closer viewpoints and a number of understandings were reached on certain issues. What can be said now, comrades? We believe that what has been chieved in Iceland should not be lost. Even if these are only general understandings, a starting point should be made from what was agreed upon so that in the shortest time possible real and concrete understandings are reached in a number of fields of activity. One of these issues is the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. We believe that everything necessary has to be done in order to achieve -- in the shortest time possible -- an appropriate agreement on the total elimination of medium-range nuclear missile from Europe and to ensure the passage to negotiations for achieving a general agreement on eliminating all nuclear weapons in Europe.

Likewise, actions should be taken for the general reduction of nuclear weapons until the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons throughout the world is achieved.

From this big mass rally I call again on the European peoples: Let us unite efforts for a Europe free from nuclear weapons. Each nation must do all it can in order to be able to live without the fear that tomorrow a nuclear explosion or a nuclear accident might endanger the existence of millions of people or even of whole nations. Therefore, we must do all we can to bring about the achievements of some agreements in the shortest time possible and to eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe and the world over. We must do all we can to bring about disarmament and a cutback of conventional weapons. There is no other way. The security of a nation can be ensured neither with nuclear weapons nor with other weapons. Only the elimination of nuclear weapons and disarmament can ensure security and peace for each nation and can ensure the possiblity of concentrating all its forces on economic and social progress.

We also speak out for a cutback of conventional weapons and the Working People's Congress decided that this year we should proceed to a 5-percent cutback of troops, weapons, and military expenditure. Next week we will present this issue to the Grand National Assembly and in Novermber we want to organize a referendum in which our whole nation can pronounce its opinion on this very important issue. I firmy believe that our whole nation will be for this reduction as proof of its desire for peace and concrete action, as an expression of the will to do all we can to contribute to disarmament and peace. We know that this reduction does not have implications for our homeland's defense capability. But we know that only concrete measures are required, and we would like this reduction ot be an example for other nations and people to proceed to a unilateral reduction of troops and military expenditures until general agreements are achieved on this issue. We need concrete actions, not merely declarations and words. Peace cannot be ahieved with declarations. Real measures are needed; therefore, the Working People's Congress took this decision.

Romania speaks out firmly for a halt of all military conflict in various regions of the world, for solutions to interstate conflicts only through negotiations, and for piacing at the foundation of relations among all countries the principies of full equality of rights, respect for independence, sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. We firmly speak out against the use or the threat of force in interstate relations and for respect for each nation's right to develop freely and independently and to choose its own way of development without any outside interference.

We firmly speak out for finding solutions to the problem of underdevelopment within the framework of a global agreement, for an international conference with a view to establishing a new international economic order, and for solving all problems regarding underdevelopment with a view to creating the appropriate conditions for the socioeconomic progress of each nation.

We firmly believe that the active participation of all countries, regardless of size or social order, in solving their problems should be ensured; particularly the small and medium-sized countries and nonaligned and developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and cooperation and should make a more important contribution to solving the complex problems of the international situation, in keeping with the interest of each nation. We speak out for the increasing role of the United Nations and other international organizations. In general, we firmly believe that the complex problems of the international situation can be solved in a new way and that nations have the necessary power -- by acting unitedly -- to determine a change in the course of events and the establishment of a better and more just world, without weapons and without wars, a world of justice, freedom, and national independence.

Dear comrades, I would like to stress again the particular significance of this year's Harvest Day celebrations due to the important yields we have achieved, awarding within this framework the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" to an entire county and to a large number of units. We can say that we have made a good start of this 5-year plan, which is decisive for the future development of our homeland. I would like to express my belief that all the working people and the entire peasantry in Olt County just as all our people and all the peasantry in our homeland will do all they can to make sure that this title, this way of honoring their work will leave to even better results in all fields of activitiy. We must do all we can to conclude this year with good results in fulfilling the plans in all areas. We must lay a solid foundation for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan. We must work in such a way as to be able to say at the end of the year that everything has been done and we have succeeded in fulfilling the programs and plans established by the 13th party congress. I firmly believe that all the working people in every county, Olt Country included, will do all they can to attain ever better results. We should do all we can to have a big number of counties which will attain the first place in industry this year and next year let us have a great number of counties which can receive the high distinction of Hero of the New Agrarian revolution as well as other titles for their activity carried out in industry, science, and other fields of activity.

With these wishes and with this call upon you, I wish you all, the working people in Olt County and in the whole country, ever greater successes in your activity, much health and happiness.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRG COMPANY PRESIDENT

AU212009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/10/1986 -- On October twenty-first President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romaina received Dieter Werner, president of the "Mannesmann" concern of West Germany.

During the interview the sides discussed certain problems regarding the further development of the collaboration between Romanian enterprises and the West German concern in various domains, in the general context of the relations between Romania and West Germany. They laid stress on the importance of promoting advanced forms of long-term cooperation that should secure high efficiency to the bilateral collaboration.

Participating in the call were Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste, Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Minister Ilie Vaduva and Heavy Equipment Industry Minister Mihai Moraru.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

Dinner Speech

LD212321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2105 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, gave a formal dinner this evening in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. During the dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

In his toast Ivo Vrandecic said the meeting between the representative bodies' delegations is evidence of the high level of development in Yugoslav-Soviet relations and of both sides' interest in exchange of experiences acquired in the construction of socialist relations in our two countries as often as possible.

These meetings, as well as their outcome, indicate that a consistent implementation of the principles which the two countries jointly agreed upon and which are contained in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement and other documents provides conditions for continuous progress in cooperation in the political, economic, and all other spheres. We can now stress with satisfaction that the Soviet Union is our top and most important partner in economic cooperation and also a very important partner in other aspects of our cooperation.

Vrandecic continued by saying that Yugoslavia is firmly determined to maintain and further advance the invaluable results achieved in cooperation with the Soviet Union. We are convinced, he said, that there exist increasingly favorable conditions for Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation to continue to expand.

If the noble aspirations toward friendship and cooperation among peoples are to be fulfilled, we must have peace and security in the world above all, Vrandecic went on to say. It is the right and duty of all countries and peoples to take an active and responsible part in actions designed to bring about peace and security. The recently held conference of nonaligned countries in Harare clearly reflected the wishes and aspirations of the vast majority of mankind to have peace, disarmament, and equal cooperation secured in the world.

Vrandecic went on to say that in the struggle for peace in the world and for the elimination of the nuclear threat, particular responsibility rests with the two super powers. The world is still strongly affected by the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Reykjavik and is rightly expecting negotiations between the super powers to produce results.

Having noted that today marks the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade, Vrandecic said: "It is our historical duty and responsiblity to safeguard the memories of those hard times, of our joint struggle in which the friendship between the Soviet and Yugoslav nations and nationalities was forged and to expand and enrich that friendship and common aspirations toward freedom and social justice through new forms of cooperation, and by profoundly humane qualities," Vrandecic said in his toast.

Cooperation Talks With Hasani

LD211712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received in the Palace of the Federation the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, led by Petr Nilovich Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Also participating in the talks were Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador in the SFRY, and Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides at the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Yugoslavia, which is an expression of the development of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The visit is a fresh stimulus to the further improvement and expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

In the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted that mutual relations and cooperation -- which have achieved a high level -- are developing successfully on the principles of the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement. These documents have been confirmed as a lasting and irreplaceable basis of bilateral relations.

It was stated that a contribution to the positive development of relations is being given by the exchange of messages at the highest level. This is a very important aspect of the dialogue on bilateral cooperation and the most important international questions, in view of the efforts the two countries are investing in the struggle for peace, security, and equal international cooperation.

There was stress on the importance both sides attach to the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation and the removal of what is troubling the implementation of the goals set in this field.

There also was discussion of some international questions, including the recent meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan in Reykjavik. Both sides stressed in this the importance of disarmament and the maintenance of world peace.

There was also an exchange of views on the internal development of the two countries and interest was expressed on both sides for the continuation of contacts in the bilateral sphere at all levels.

Demichev presented an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the (?SFRY Presidium) to visit the USSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Economic Talks With Zemljaric

LD212021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, today received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

In long, cordial, and friendly talks the joint assessment was made that economic relations between the two countries are very developed and that they should be further developed and enriched by higher forms and types of cooperation. Special attention in the talks was devoted to experiences gained so far and possibilities for founding joint enterprises.

Party Talks with Gacic

LD212038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1259 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who is staying in our country as a guest of the SFRY Assembly.

During the meeting, which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, there was discussion of the development of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and Yugoslav-Soviet relations in general. Assessing positively the state of bilateral relations and cooperation, Gacic and Demichev expressed the desire and readiness of both sides for their further improvement on commonly established bases.

During the meeting there also was discussion of current international questions and the activities of the two sides and the LCY and the CPSU in the international sphere.

There also was an exchange of information on the activities of the LCY and the CPSU in the sphere of the socialist development of the two countries.

Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador in the SFRY, also took part in the talks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TURKISH PRESIDENT

Evren Begins Contacts

TA201925 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Kenan Evren has begun his official contacts in Yugoslavia. The official Turkish-Yugoslav talks on the development of economic and commercial relations, and on various regional and international issues, were also held today. Turkish Radio and Television correspondent Bulent Gullapoglu reports from Belgrade:

[Begin recording] Evren's official visit to Yugoslavia and the official Turkish-SFRY talks began in Belgrade today. Even was ceremoniously received at Belgrade airport by SFRY President Sinan Hasani. Culture and Tourism Minister Mesut Yilmaz, who previously visited Belgrade for the Turish-SFRY joint economic committee meetings, certain Yugoslav ministers, and other officials also attended the welcoming ceremony at the airport. The two countries' national anthems were played and then Evren inspected the honor guard. A 21-gun salute was heard at the same time.

From Belgrade airport, President Evren proceeded to the state guest house reserved for him, where the two presidents conferred for a short time. Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and Tilmaz also attended the meeting.

Evren then visited the mausoleum of Yugoslavia's founder and savior, Marshal Tito, laying a wreath and observing a moment of silence. Signing the special book at the mausoleum, Evren wrote [words indistinct]. The president also toured the building used by Tito during his lifetime, which has now been transformed into a museum.

The official Turkish-SFRY talks also began in Belgrade today. The delegations at the talks are headed by Evren and Hasani respectively, with the Turkish delegation including Halefoglu, Yilmz, and other technical officials. The SFRY delegation is comprised of the Turkish ministers' counterparts as well as other officials. The development of bilateral economic realtions and various regional and international issues are being discussed at the talks. The talks are also focusing on balancing and increasing bilateral trade, which reached $150 million, with an $80 million deficit against Turkey, last year.

During the talks, the Turkish side is expected to convey its views regarding the Cyprus problem, relations with Greece, and the oppression of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria to the Yugoslav side. The creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, world disarmament issues, as well as recent developments in this field, are among the subjects to be discussed at the Turkish-SFRY talks.

The economic cooperation protocol between Turkey and Yugoslavia will be signed tomorrow. Evren will receive the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, Branko Mikulic, at his residence tonight. President Evren will then attend a dinner in his honor. [end recording]

Toasts Exchanged

LD202329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, hosted a formal dinner in honor of the president of the Turkish Republic, Kenan Evren, in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this evening.

In the course of the dinner the host and his guest exchanged toasts. Addressing his guest, Sinan Hasani said that the practice of regular meetings between Yugoslav and Turkish statesmen is an indication of the genuinely good and stable relations which both sides set great store by. It is a logical and natural feature of relations between countries that depend on each other, that are complementary in their development and that are based on constant and direct contacts.

In reference to the links between the two countries, Sinan Hasani stressed that significant results have been achieved in that area. He went on to say: "The time has come for our bilateral cooperation to be imparted with fresh and more meaningful impulses, especially in the economic sphere. There are still untapped possibilities for increasing the trade between our countries and for developing higher forms of economic cooperation. The implementation of the conclusions adopted at the sixth session of the Yugoslav-Turkish mixed commission for economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, which has just ended, will undoubtedly speed up moves in that direction.

This cooperation also represents an area of the widest contacts between our peoples, an area where they met and generate closer links. We are also strongly motivated by mutual interests to further advance our cultural, educational, scientific and technical ties and cooperation, to open up even more toward each other.

The equal position that the Turkish nationality is enjoying in Yugoslavia as well as a great number of Turkish citizens of Yugoslav origin make their significant contribution to the present state of relations between the two countries and enhance the prospects for the further expansion of comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation."

Continuing his toast, Sinan Hasani said: "The Balkans, with its heritage and prospects simply has no other acceptable alternative to cooperation between Yugoslavia, Turley and all other Balkan countries if their individual and common security is to be strengthened. This meeting is a step in that direction, and a most direct contribution to the Balkan countries' aspirations to deepen their relations and reach the horizons of untrammeled and comprehensive bilateral and general cooperation in the Balkans."

Speaking about the situation in Europe, Sinan Hasani said:

"The preservation and enhancement of the CSCE process is the sole option for Europe. It is true to say that our continent remains divided and crammed with weapons of all kinds. However, it is imbued with a new awareness of the interdependence of existential interests. The outcome of the Reykjavik meeting stresses even more the need for negotiations and relaxation of international tension. Even if on that occasion an excellent opportunity was missed for achieving a meaningful agreement, particularly on the disarmament issue, we still do not think that the chances for further negotiations have been lost. We expect that the CSCE meeting in Vienna will, after the successful outcome of the Stockholm conference, provide a platform for continued joint political action by all countries, for detente and equitable cooperation in all regions and parts of the world. Such a development also corresponds to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement as a global and irreplaceable factor in the struggle for peace and security in the world.

All people must be allowed to enjoy the fruits of peace, security and development without hindrance. However, the crises and wars that have unfortunately become the everyday reality of many people, are depriving them of their basic rights. The only way out of the vicious circle of world trouble spots is through respect for sovereignty, integrity, the principle of noninterference and independence, as the right and duty of all of us.

Yugoslavia is principled in its support of these standpoints as regards the situation in the Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, southeast and southwest Asia, Afghanistan, Central America, or any other part of the world."

Bringing his toast to a conclusion Hasani stressed the following:

"Our particular attention is focused on the problems of the developing countries. The situation in the developing world emphasizes, in a dramatic manner, the need for the problem to be examined on a global scale. The constant deterioration of the situation in these countries increases the latent threat which, though different from the military, is no less serious. Continued hesitation by the developed countries in the search for a common answer to the developing countries' economic problems inevitably leads to an explosive situation on a wider international scene that could have deep and far-reaching negative consequences.

Having expressed his satisfaction at the visit to Yugoslavia, President Evren said in his toast:

"Reciprocal visits and exchanges of views have become an established tradition in relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia. These contacts and visits make a positive contribution to both your bilateral relations and to the development of good-neighborly atmosphere in our region. I believe that this visit to Yugoslavia will provide a fresh impetus to our joint efforts to further develop bilateral relations in all spheres and to raise our cooperation to a higher level."

As there are no problems of any importance in our relations, Evren continued, we can concentrate our efforts on further advancing our relations. Turning to the situation in the Balkans, the guest from Ankara said: "We sincerely wish the Balkans to become a genuine zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation and to represent a perfect example for this world of ours which is being constantly drawn into a more tense and complex atmosphere." If the bitter experiences of the past are to be avoided, it is necessary for all the countries in the Balkans to invest efforts in that direction. Instead of short-term, narrowly perceived standpoints, it is necesssary to pursue a long-term, far-reaching and constructive attitude and policy that will take into consideration the interests of the entire region and help to resolve the existing conflicts in a peaceful manner through negotiations.

President Evren went on to speak about the advantages of developing bilateral relations among the Balkan countries and about Turkey's relations with individual countries of the region.

"We believe that the peoples that for centuries have lived next to each other or even together should look upon minorities still living on their territories as precious factors that contribute to the development of neighborly relations and enrich their national culture. We know that Yugoslavia maintains the same view. Our fellow-countrymen in Yugoslavia, for instance, are taking advantage of their constitutional rights thus contributing to strengthening Turkish-Yugoslav friendship and relations."

President Evren then went on to draw attention to some of the problems Turkey has encountered in developing its relations with individual neighboring countries. He said: "We do not consider the existence of these problems as something abnormal. In other words, we accept that occassional problems may emerge in relations between neighbors."

Speaking about the Cyprus problem, President Evren said: "Turkey supports the UN secretary general's activity of goodwill in Cyprus and believes that that the solution will be found through negotiations between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides".

In his assessment of the world situation the Turkish president said:

"When we look at developments in the world it is hard to alleviate fear. At the moment a vast amount of world resources are being spent on arms. We can see that almost all countries, both small and large, are taking part in the arms race considerably exceeding their capacities while broad popular masses are being deprived of the possibility of leading a minimal existence. At the same time the number of those dying of hunger is assuming horrible proportions. Not only has it been impossible to make any considerable progress in the efforts to find solutions to the existing wars and tensions in the world but new ones are emerging constantly. The gap between the industrially developed and developing countries is becoming deeper every day. It is normal that the economic crisis affecting the world has a role to play in it. The atmosphere of tension and mistrust that has prevailed in recent years in East-West relations, has made the existing problems even more complicated and the search for their solutions to the benefit of the entire mankind even more difficult.

In this connection we genuinely support all efforts made in various forums toward disarmament and feel satisfaction at any development which leads to a relaxation of the atmosphere of mistrust and tension and East-West relations. We attach great importance to the work of the CSCE and wish the coming third CSCE meeting in Vienna success. We also recognize all the efforts to create a more just and sound economic order in the world," President Evren said concluding his toast.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD212036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today conducted separate talks with Turkish Foreign Affairs Minister Vahit Halefogulu, who is accompanying President of Turkey Kenan Evren on his visit to Yugoslavia.

During a prolonged and friendly talk, the two ministers reiterated the importance both countries attach to the further development of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey. Satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of cooperation in various spheres and at the fact that Yugoslav-Turkish relations were not hampered by any open issues. Both sides underlined that this provided favorable conditions for the further expansion and promotion of relations.

The two ministers also conducted a profound and open exchange of views about some of the most important international issues, and in particular about the situation in Europe in the aftermath of the successful conference in Stockholm and prior to the upcoming CSCE meeting in Vienna. They also examined the situation in the Mediterranean and the Balkans, including prospects for multilateral cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula. Both sides reaffirmed their interest in the further enhancement of stability and peace in the entire region and in the development of friendly relations and cooperation among the Balkan countries in all the areas of common interest and with realistic prospects. This, according to both sides, would, undoubtedly, contribute to the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe and further afield.

Closing Talks Held

LD212014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- President of Turkey Kenan Evren and President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani today conducted the closing round of their political talks in the White Palace in Belgrade. For the most part, the talks focused on possible ways of promoting bilateral cooperation.

Both sides said they expected President Evren's visit to Yugoslavia to contribute to the further advancement of cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres. It was stated that the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Turkey had wider international implications.

Reference was also made to regional cooperation in the Balkans and beyond and to the efforts designed to eliminate obstacles t_ that cooperation.

After the talks, President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani gave a luncheon in honor of President of Turkey Kenan Evren and his aides.

Before the talks, Presidents Evren and Hasani attended the signing of the 1987 protocol on economic cooperation, which envisages a trade volume to the tune of $200 million. The document was signed by the chairmen of both sides in the mixed committee for economic cooperation, Sava Vunkov and Mesut Yilmaz.

This morning President Kenan Evren visited the PKB, Belgrade Agricultural Combine. He was informed in detail about the ways this large combine operates and its business results.

COMMISSION TO CONSIDER CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD211018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Work on changes to the SFRY Constitution should be accelerated, it was concluded this evening in the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Constitutional questions at which a coordinating group of 25 members has been formed as one aspect of the work in the preparations for the constitutional changes. Hamdija Pozderac, a member of the SFRY Presidency, was elected as chairman of the coordinating group.

The newly formed body is to consider about 30 proposals for changing the SFRY Constitution from the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, which, it was said, have, in the main, been agreed, and also about 80 initiatives for changes put forward in the public debate on this document. [passage omitted]

VOJVODINA SAWP SECTION AGAINST ANY CHANGES

AU132031 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 86 p 6

[S. Nikolic Report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 3 Oct -- At their first session held today the newly elected members of the Section for Political System of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference discussed initiatives for changing certain Constitution regulations. Prior to that, this was discussed by a working group of the provincial constitutional commission which expressed its view and which was fully supported at the section's meeting.

What is very noticeable is the firm view that the proposal for the reassessment of the constitutional position, obligations, and responsibilities of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces should not be accepted.

Even more firmly rejected was the proposal for an overall reassessment of the socialist autonomous provinces' position in the constitutional system of Yugoslavia, a proposal that is regarded as unacceptable.

MACEDONIA PARTY PRESIDENT MARKS UPRISING

LD120245 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Skopje, October 11 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav republic [of] Macedonia will, within Yugoslavia's uniform foreign policy, strive to intensify cooperation with its neighbours in order to transform the Balkans into a region of peace, security, and cooperation, Macedonian party presidency President Jaov Lazarovski said today.

Lazarovski spoke in Skopje at a rally marking the 45th anniversary of the Macedonian uprising against Bulgarian, Italian, and German occupation forces on October 11, 1941. During the national liberation war, the Macedonian people fought together with the other Yugoslav nations for freedom, national identity and statehood.

Lazarovski said Macedonia was prepared to resist all attempts at denials of the Macedonian nation, falsifications of its history, territorial pretensions, the negation of the existence of Macedonian national minorities in neighbouring countries, and refusals to recognize its national, cultural, and other rights.

He said this and the assimilation policy in some Balkan countries are an objective factor which hinders the development of good-neighbour relations which Yugoslavia, including Macedonia, is doing its utmost to achieve.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PARTY PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD140652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1836 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Discussing some topical ideopolitical trends and the tasks of the LC, the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee pointed out that recently various counterrevolutionary forces and ideologies have been particularly escalating, and that some of them are anti-communist. It is already apparent that in some of them, through coordinated approaches, the historical role of the LC is completely denied, the sense of the vanguard activity in our country is questioned and at the same time, in a very offensive manner, completely different ideological concepts are offered. All of them share a basis of negating socialist self-management.

In the statement from the session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, Presidium, it is said that the LC should now act on the line of the 13th LCY Congress much more energetically so that with joint forces and timely work it can plan actions. In this sense it would innovate and enrich its work method with new and concrete forms of cooperation.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CC CONSIDERS TAX REFORM

AU142158 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 86 p 3

[E. Demirovic report on the session of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 1 Oct -- "Basic aims and tasks of the taxation system and tax policy whose meaning is very broad and far-reaching -- starting from the requirement that everyone should make a contribution to meeting common social needs which is proportional to his abilities, that work and its results should be the basic measure of evaluating man and his economic and social position, and that one should induce and stimulate economic development and all positive trends ranging from increase in production and productivity to exports and artistic creation -- are far from being realized in a satisfactory way. This has very negative consequences which are shown in the drastic undermining of unified conditions of economic operations on the unified Yugoslav market and in the extensive material development and overall social development.

This among other things was said at the session of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina presided over by Milan Uzelac. Vidoje Zarkovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the session. The ideopolitical tasks of the taxation system and tax policy were among the central topics on the session's agenda.

Speaking about those topics in his introductory speech, Milan Skoro, member of the LC Central Committee Presidium of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that the instruments of the tax policy were put aside and have almost not been used at all in stimulating the greater use of capacities and higher employment. According to him, the consequences are probably most obvious on the social-class plane. [passage omitted]

The organizations of the LC should analyze what has been making us so slow and inefficient in realizing some very clear tenets. It is very good that the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee has bravely bitten into this "sour apple" by putting such a complex and difficult problem on the agenda, and that it is thereby trying to incite the specific action to improve the system and policy in this sphere. All this shows that conditions are ripe now for the reform of the tax system and policy.

The practice so far has confirmed that it is not good that the unified foundations of the tax system have not been treated in the SFRY Constitution as an essential factor of unified Yugoslav market and that in this sphere, all authority [ingerencija] has been taken away from the federation. It is not logical to have a unified monetary and foreign exchange system, unified foundations of credit system, and the like, but disunified foundations of taxing system and policy, Vidoje Zarkovic said. [passage omitted]

CROATIANS ENDORSE POLITICAL, SECURITY ASSESSMENT

LD140628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the Croat LC today discussed and endorsed an assessment of the political and security situation in the republic.

The essential tasks for direct LC action, which result from this assessment, are overcoming the stagnation of production forces and delays in the development of socialist self-managing relations. In order to realize this, it is necessary to create motivation for more efficient work.

In the assessment, stress is also laid on the shortcomings or unsatisfactory functioning of parts of the political system, as well as on the responsibility of the leadership members -- even up to withdrawal from their positions -- for unsatisfactory processes.

Delays in overcoming the economic crisis and delays in the development of self-management have made it possible for destructive forces to offer their own view of things in a rather wide and daring manner, which has had an impact on the mood of the public.

Because of this and other elements contained in the assessment of the political and security situation in the republic, it is stated that we are entering a complex stage of a political struggle for socialist self-management and for the Yugoslavia of the AVNOJ [antifascist council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia], the struggle in which it will be necessary to settle accounts with the opponents of LC orientations.

CROATIAN LC CC COMMISSIONS MEET

LD082028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- Three of the Croatian LC Central Committee commissions held constituent sessions this morning at which they discussed proposed work plans and adopted a list of tasks for the next 1-year period.

Josip Kukuljan was elected president of the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Commission; Veljko Knezevic was elected president of the Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity Commission; and Boris Malada was elected president of the International Cooperation Commission.

CROATIAN CONCERNED ABOUT 'CASTING BLAME ON OTHERS'

AU121558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 86 p 3

[R. Stevic report]

[Excerpts] Lipik, 28 Sep -- At a public gathering in the Slavonian village of Caglic near Lipik, Dr Dusan Calic, member of the Croation LC Central Committee and member of the Federation Council, spoke about the revolutionary contributions of the people from this part of Slavenia, the development of the revolution up to now, and the post-war development of the country. [passage omitted]

We hear all the time, Colic stressed among other things, that Croatia is separatist, Slovenia selfish and narrow-minded, and Serbia unitarianist. [passage omitted]

This kind of casting blame on others has recently, like an avalanche, started off an even greater danger for us. A strong attack on the foundations of the SFRY as a federative state, a community of people with equal rights, has been initiatied by the great Serbian chauvinists. The new twist on it is that it tries to cloak itself in a mantle of literature and science. Everything in the country is being criticized, said Colic. The criticism is deeply rooted and attacks the basic princiles of the national liberation war and revolution.

What worries me in this criticism in particular, and I believe you too, is the alleged concern over the fate of us Serbs in the SR of Croatia. [passage omitted]

Dr Dusan Calic said that there are certainly some problems and questions regarding the life of the Serbs in the SR of Croatia which should be solved in a new spirit. They are, of course, economic matters, the question of language and the Cyrillic alphabet, literature, culture, the question of preserving cultural monuments, and demographic movements. All these questions must be primarily solved on the basis of the SR of Croatia policy, within a unified policy of the LCY. [passage omitted]

We do not want to hush up the fact that in our recent past there were some damaging decisions for Serbs living in Croatia, particularly during a mass movement in the 1970's, but do not accept the theses produced by some individuals recently that the Serbs and Croatians cannot live together in the same country.

We know that we can only survive if we are firmly bonded with all other Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. Are not the national liberation war and the postwar life in that sphere the best proof of the harmony and togetherness of the Serb and Croatian peoples?

This is why one should openly say, stressed Colic, that all those who either openly or secretly blame the Croatian people -- under the pretext of science -- for the Ustasha-German genocide of Serbs during World War II are not our friends. [passage omitted]

CROATIA, SLOVENIA DEFENSE COMMANDERS MEET

LD091941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the republican headquarters of territorial defense of the SR of Croatia, headed by Maj Gen Ilija Boric, visited the republican headquarters of territorial defense of the SR of Slovenia in Ljubljana today. On this occasion delegation members held talks with Maj Gen Edvard Pavic, commander of territorial defense of the SR of Slovenia, on topical questions of the further development of territorial defense. Special attention was devoted to the affirmation and further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the further strengthening of successful bilateral cooperation.

TU COUNCIL SESSION NOTES WORK STOPPAGES

LD091938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Summary] Novi Sad, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session of the Provincial Committee of the Trade Union of Administrative, Judicial, and Financial Workers of the Vojvodina Trade Union Counicl which was held today, it was noted that there had been 168 work stoppages in Vojvodina in the past 9 months and that 936 workers had participated in them. As a result, a total of 13,167 working hours were lost. The immediate cause of work stoppages was connected with very low personal incomes in some work organizations. For example, the average monthly income was just above 30,000 dinars at Novi Sad's Neimar work organization.

MUNICIPAL GROUP CRITICIZES SPECIAL PENSIONS

LD131733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Split, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Municipal Committee of the Split Subnor [Federation of the Association of the National War Veterans] today requested that the appropriate organs abolish the so-called "special pensions" without making any concessions, and examine the responsibility of the officials who had made it possible to adopt such a legal regulation in the socialist republic in Croatia. They criticized other sociopolitical organizations and primarily the LC and the Socialist Alliance for not taking a concrete stand so far in a discussion caused by the proposal to grant such pensions in the republic.

Delegates in the Split Subner Municipal Committee once again repeated that special or so-called national pensions do not go together with our self-managing society, pointing out the absurd situation whereby those who in many ways are responsible for the crisis in which our socialist community has found itself are seeking a reward via special pensions, rather than bear responsibility for this crisis.

In the discussion, stress was also laid on the undemocratic procedure through which this legal regulation was adopted. Also, it was concluded that representatives of the veterans' organization, who had taken part in the procedure of adopting "special pensions," should no longer be allowed to represent the veterans' organization in sociopolitical organs. A demand was also put forward that the question of special pensions should be solved in the same way for the entire country, in order to avoid different solutions in this area.

JOURNALISTS UNION OMITS MARXISM REQUIREMENT

LD102318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Ljubljana; 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The assembly of the Slovene Journalists Association adopted unanimously the proposal of the DNEVNIK journalists' aktiv from Ljubljana to omit from the basic principles of the charter of the Yugoslav Journalists Association -- adopted on 28 and 29 October 1982 in Kumrovec -- the standpoint according to which the journalist is consciously loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The journalists aktiv based the justification of their proposal, which was published in yesterday's DNEVNIK, on the need to apply broad social principles acceptable to everyone, regardless of their world outlook and convictions. In this they proceeded from the global aims of socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia. In the view of the proposers, which was also supported by the assembly, the above-mentioned principle was rejected in practice and, above all, the life of journalists' collectives. It was agreed that delegates from Slovenia propose even more extensive changes to the Yugoslav journalists charter.

Also adopted was the proposal that the Slovene Association of Journalists set up a solidarity fund for journalists in need of this assistance. At the assembly, a new leadership of the Slovene Journalist Association was elected and Boris Bergant, an assistant director of Ljubljana radio and TV broadcasting was elected as chairman. A new management board of the association will, in accordance with the statute, draw up a list of candidates from Slovenia for the leading functions in the Yugoslav Journalists Association. They will be discussed by journalists in aktivs of the Slovene Journalists Association.

SERBS, MONTENEGRINS EMIGRATING DUE TO ECONOMY

LD100401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Summary] Leskovac, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from the Juzna Morava municipalities of Medvedja, Bujanovac and Presevo continues, despite the measures taken against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Over 1,200 people left this part in 1984 and 1985, while in the 9 months of this year 411 people, 137 of which of which are Albanians leaving for Kosovo, emigrated from the Medvedja municipality alone. These are the statistics presented at today's session of the South Morava basin LC intra-municipal conference in Leskovac. The session was attended by Dr Borislav Jovic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Dobrosav Bjeletic, executive secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. Among the reasons for the continued emigration are apart from irredentism and nationalism, high unemployment, low national income and economic backwardness.